

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LYNN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
By THOMSON & ROBERTS.The terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows, CASH
IN ADVANCE:
THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$1.00
" " weeks, .75
MAIL, ONE YEAR, .60
" SIX MONTHS, .30
" THREE MONTHS, .15
A. M. THOMSON, W. O. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS.

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The Canadian rebels are still at work to effect the escape of their brethren on Johnson's Island. Government is on the lookout for them.

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New York has been blessed by another prize fight. One of the pugilists escaped almost unscratched, which was a great pity.

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Grace Greenwood gave a lecture in Milwaukee last week.—Some ladies in Milwaukee on Friday got up a very fine dinner for the Thirteenth Battery at Camp Washburn.—The Editor of the Broadhead Independent has been shown a sample of Sorgum sugar "which is equal in appearance and flavor to the best coffee sugar." The process of making it has received a patent, but it is said to be simple and cheap.—The Treasures of the Walworth County Agricultural Society reports the receipts of the society for the past year at \$1836.29; expenditures \$1633.10. A committee is to be appointed to take charge of the matter of building a hall for the society. Is the Rock County Agricultural Society dead? Lieut. Charles S. Lovell has been relieved of the duties of Superintendent of Volunteer recruiting service and acting assistant Provost Marshal General for Wisconsin, and Col. J. Durell Greene appointed in his place. A complimentary supper was given to Col. Lovell on his retiring, by the citizens of Madison. The Journal says "The affair was an exceedingly pleasant one, and the compliment to Col. Lovell richly merited. By his affable manners, and considerate devotion to the public service, he has won hosts of friends during his stay with us."—A span of horses belonging to Mr. Benedict of Portage City ran away last week, and before they were safely brought up, had performed a journey of not less than fifty miles. No one was hurt except the sleigh was slightly mussed.—The Lawrence University has 193 Students in attendance the present term.

The Presidential Question.

A private correspondent at Washington writes us as follows in reference to the next presidency:

"Miss Dickinson spoke in the hall of the House last night, supported on the right and left, by Vice President Hamlin and Speaker Colfax. The hall was full to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; especially an allusion by the speaker that 'if the war was not brought to a triumphant close during the present administration, it would be during the first year of Mr. Lincoln's second term.' I must say that there is manifestly a strong feeling in favor of giving Old Abe another chance. What will be the public expression when Mr. Chase's claims are fairly brought out remains to be seen. The old radical element is no doubt in favor of Mr. Chase. Which ever candidate is nominated there will no doubt be a cordial support at least by as large a party as supported Mr. Lincoln before. If he is to be the candidate I hope the people will require him to plant himself upon a platform where he will not feel at liberty to keep in office men who have not only tried to defeat his measures, but men who are, and were from the beginning, his open and avowed enemies, and this I think will be a test condition on which the radicals will agree to support him."

A MADISON CORRESPONDENT of the Milwaukee News seems to be very much annoyed at the throng of soldiers upon the side walks of the state capital, and says:

"Shoulder straps can be seen in all directions. We have one member of Assembly from Rock dressed in soldier's uniform, and I shall not be disappointed to see the speaker wearing shoulder straps before the close of the session."

It is perfectly natural that the shoulder straps and uniforms of Union officers should make this fellow feel bad. There are whole families in the same uncomfortable temper down in rebellion.

The Bolivians, Illinois, advertiser comes to us flying the names of Abraham Lincoln for President and Benjamin F. Butler for Vice President. A strong ticket unquestionably.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

NUMBER 271.

VOLUME 7.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A REGISTRY LAW.—The editor of the Milwaukee News is shaking in his boots for fear the present legislature will pass a Registry Law. In the same article he denounces the law enabling our brave soldiers to vote, in the most unmeasured terms. What he evidently wants is that the men who have denied their citizenship with the cowardly motive of avoiding the draft, in many instances we doubt not, after they have repeatedly exercised the rights of citizenship by voting, should have free access to the ballot box, while the men who are shedding their blood to uphold the government, are to have no voice in the election of its officers. This is a pretty piece of consistency. If the legislature had no intention of passing a Registry Law, this article of the News ought to prompt them to it.

Obituary.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Fort Halleck, ISLAND TERRACE, J.

December 20th, 1863.

Editors' Sentinel—GENTLEMEN:—You will please insert in your columns the death of our much esteemed friend, John White, who died December 17th, at Sage Creek Station, California Overland Stage Line. Disease—exposure from cold. Aged about 20 years. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and leaves many friends who mourn his loss in death. From a personal interview I learn that he is the only son of rich parents in the city of London, and has a sister residing somewhere in the State of Wisconsin.

Further particulars will be transmitted to any of the relatives, by writing me at this place. Yours truly,

JAMES MCPRESON.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.—We briefly allude to the subject of extending the Railroad from Monroe to Dubuque, in our last issue. We have since learned that the shortest and most feasible route is by Shullsburg, being some twenty-five miles shorter than the Platteville line, although the grade to reach the Miss. Valley is somewhat heavier. We have no doubt that with a proper effort on the part of Milwaukee which is the most interested in the prosecution of the enterprise, and also on the part of the citizens along the line, the work may be put under contract early in the spring, and the citizens of Broadhead and Monroe will soon enjoy a direct communication with the Miss. river. This line, when completed, will prove the great thoroughfare of the Northwest. Mark that—Broadhead Independent.

NEW DRESS.—The Janesville Daily Gazette made its appearance on Thursday of last week in an entirely new dress of type and fixtures, from the celebrated foundry or L. Johnson & Co., purchased through the Chicago agent, Mr. S. P. Rounds.—That the type is as nice as can be made, we of course need not say. The GAZETTE is now one of the best looking papers in the west, and if it is edited with the industry, ability and care which the editors can show upon it, it will be one of the best papers in the State. Janesville is a go ahead, live town, and can support a good paper handsomely, and of course will do it. At present Mr. Thompson is in Madison, leaving Mr. Roberts to take charge of the concern, which is a pretty severe tax upon any one man.—Whitewater Register.

NO man, says Mrs. Stowe, in the Boston Watchman, has suffered more and deeper, albeit with a dry, weary, patient pain, than seemed to some like inanity, than President Lincoln. "Whatever way it ends," he said to the writer, "I have the impression that I shan't last long after it is over." After the dreadful repulse at Fredericksburg, he is reported to have said, "If there is a man out of hell that suffers more than I do, I pity him."

WHO ARE THE HAPPY?—Lord Byron said, "The mechanics and working men who can maintain their families, are in my opinion, the happiest body of men. Poverty is wretchedness, but even poverty is, perhaps to be preferred to the heartless unmanning dissipation of the higher orders." Another author says: "I have no propensity to envy any one, least of all the rich and great; but if I were disposed to this weakness, the subject of my envy would be a healthy young man, in full possession of his strength and faculties, going forth in the morning to work for his wife and children or bringing them home in his wages at night."

ORDERED TO REMAIN.—Col. Lovell was directed yesterday, by telegram, to continue in discharge of the duties of A. A. Provost Marshal for this State, until after the completion of the draft that is already directed. When this draft will take place is not yet known, but probably not before the first of March. This continuation of Col. Lovell, until the present draft is completed, is no doubt a wise conclusion of the powers at Washington. His familiarity with the condition of things will enable him to proceed with the work much more readily than it would be possible for any new man to do it, however competent.—Madison Journal.

A NEW ROUTE.—We learn that fifteen cars of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, loaded with freight, arrived in this city from Grand Haven one day this week. They did not cross the lake on the ice, but went all the way round by way of Detroit and Chicago, a distance of some five to six hundred miles. The regular trips of the steamers having been interrupted by the ice in the harbor here and at Grand Haven, this company resolved to test the truth of the old saw that "the farthest way round is the nearest way home."—Milwaukee News.

UMBER!

LOVEJOY & TREAT!

DEALERS IN SEASONED

PINE, OAK AND ASH

LUMBER!

We have on hand and are receiving daily,

A FINE ASSORTMENT!

Which we will sell at

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JANESVILLE, WIS., MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1864.

NUMBER 271.

VOLUME 7.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February has been received at Dearborn's.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SAWING MACHINE.—We direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Mrs. S. M. Cee. The Sewing Machine she sells has gained great popularity, and we believe deservedly so.

DENTAL FACTORY.—On account of the recent change and re-opening of the Myers House, Dr. Burrus has moved the Dental Factory a few steps east, over McKey's store, where everything will be found in running order and no extra charge for gas.

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From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
FORT HALLIE, INDIAN TERRITORY, December 20th, 1863.—
Editors' Sentinel—GENTLEMEN:—You will please insert in your columns the death of our much esteemed friend, John White, who died December 17th, at Sage Creek Station, California. Overland Stage Line. Disease—exposure from cold. Aged about 26 years. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and leaves many friends who mourn his loss in death. From a personal interview I learn that he is the only son of rich parents in the city of London, and has a sister residing somewhere in the State of Wisconsin.

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AN OLD BOY.—We met an urchin on our way from dinner, scarcely knee high to a grass hopper, but holding in his mouth a large sized morsel, pulsing the writhing smoke from it with all the nonchalance of boys of an older growth. "What?" said we, "you smoking! You are too small a boy to smoke. Your father ought to whip you for such a vile practice." Young America turned a full gaze upon us in which surprise and indignation were mingled, and made this laconic reply. "He can't do it."

THE MYERS HOUSE.—Some days ago we noticed that the Myers House had been quietly re-opened and the process of renovation and fitting up had been going on. We have no personal acquaintance with the new host, but from the favorable notices he is receiving, we are led to believe that it is a fortunate circumstance for our city that he has been induced to lease this fine house. The Whitewater Register, whose editor seems to know whereof he speaks, publishes the following good notice:

HOTEL IN JANEVILLE.—We see by the Rockford Register that Mr. Wm. Palmer, of the Holland House in that place, has leased the Myers House in Janeville. We are glad to hear it. We sometimes go to Janeville ourselves, and we know Mr. Palmer is the man they need there. He will keep the Myers House as it ought to be kept.

THE LITERATURE OF EASTERN ASIA.—The Rev. Wm. Speer will deliver a lecture this evening (Monday), in the Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock, on the Literature of Eastern Asia.

Subjects.—Comparison of principal Oriental languages. Structure of written characters—beauty of their symbols. Translations from the Tea-chest. Vast extent of Chinese literature. Ancient histories. Philosophy of Confucius. Strange ideas as to geography and astronomy. Amusing prescriptions in medicine. Popular novels. Anecdotes and tales. Notices of popular ballads. Theatres and plays. Buddhist books and tracts. Ideas of future punishment. Great interest to scholars in the West.

The lecture will be richly illustrated by native books, charts, pictures, &c. Advance, 15 cents—children 10 cents—at the door.

THE MADISON JOURNAL

gives the following account of the attempt to murder Jens Johansen of which we published an item of the same date. We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of the recovery of the wounded man, and hope the perpetrator of the murderous attack will be brought to justice:

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—This morning about 1 o'clock a foul murder was attempted near Norden's Hall in the 1st ward. It appears that a hall was in progress at Norden's hall, and about the time mentioned, Ald. Zehnpleinig, who was present stepped out, and on going to the rail fence adjoining the building found a man leaning against it, who, in gasping accents told him he was killed for his money, and that he would have saved him. Mr. Zehnpleinig supported the man into his store near at hand, and Dr. Wolf, living near—was speedily in attendance, and examined the gaping wound in the man's right kidney. He was understood by those around him to say, that he had been stabbed by a man with black whiskers and a shawl around him, who knew of his having money, and had followed him up for some time. He also stated that he had enlisted in the 13th regiment and requested that his money might be sent to his wife and five children at Janesville. The soldier is said to be a Norwegian. Parties are suspected of this foul deed, but until the investigations are complete we must refrain from stating the usual terms. By order of R. H. COMSTOCK, City of Janesville, Jan. 22d, 1864.

MARRIED.—Mr. Walker, at his residence, January 20th, 1864, to DAVID JAMES POLLACK, of Palmyra, and Miss SARAH ARMSTRONG, of Lima.

FOR SALE.—Forty Acres of Wood Land, consisting of White and Black Oak, now in full time to the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 1, in the town of Janesville, being only 1½ miles from town.

Price \$500. Cash or approved note.

For further particulars write me at Janesville, on the river road (East side).

John Russell.

REMOVAL.—DR. HALC has re-

moved his Thor and Long Institute to the Upper House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store.

Jan. 22d, 1864.

APPLES BY THE BARREL.—

The largest, best and cheapest lot of apples in Rock county, and opposite the American Hotel, will be bought by the barrel, or in lots of 100 bushels.

This is the place and now is the time to buy.

John Culver.

Jan. 22d, 1864.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—VACATION.—

EXCELSIOR.—Notice is hereby given that the winter term of the public schools of the city of Janesville will commence on the third Monday of January next. Pupils from the country will be admitted on the usual terms. By order of R. H. COMSTOCK, City of Janesville, Jan. 22d, 1864.

THE LOWEST MARKET RATES!—

Yard on Milwaukee Street, Opposite Palmer & Son's Drug Store.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT!—

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W. G. ROBERTS.—

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—

Dated December 19th, 1863.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1861.

Judge Howe's Resolution.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Senator Howe's plan of releasing our prisoners at Richmond, or rather of the plan which his resolution suggests, none can doubt the sincerity and patriotism which dictated such a resolution, or ignore the obligation which rests upon every lover of his country and of humanity to give it a thoughtful consideration. What is the emergency that presses itself upon us so urgently, and demands such prompt and peremptory action? It is no less than this: that thousands of our fellow countrymen, of our neighbors, of our brothers, are confined at Richmond in loathsome prisons, crowded together in quarters that cannot but generate disease, kept upon food that a well bred dog would refuse in disgust, with scarcely enough of that to keep soul and body together, and even this hard fare aggravated in many cases by the most brutal treatment from the demons that act as keepers over these unfortunate beings. A man's blood that will not boil when he thinks of these outrages is made of the wrong material. One in his right mind can scarcely be won over such a subject. It seems almost unpardonable to reason upon it. We are prompted to rise in almighty power; to take upon ourselves omnipotence, and speedily avenge their cruel wrongs. And yet this is not the way that God carries on the economy of the creation. He makes a most intelligent yet often indirect use of means to accomplish the greatest of purposes. So should we, even under such pressing incentives, where deliberation seems almost criminal, so act that we shall not bring upon ourselves and those we would benefit, the bitter consequences of unthinking rashness. If we could raise a nation of men to-morrow; arm, equip and ration them to start at once for Richmond, it would take a month of to-morrows to discipline them that it would be prudent or safe to send them on so dangerous and difficult an errand. And it may be safe to predict that before such an army could be properly disciplined, the urgent necessity for it for this specific purpose will have passed by.

But suppose Gen. Butler has to-day, as he may have done, effected a full and satisfactory exchange of our prisoners, does that end the war, or expiate on the part of our enemies the punishment their barbarities so richly merit? They are still persistently in arms against the government, and their past humanities call for vengeance upon their heads. To temporize with them is wicked, and wickedly cruel to the brave boys now in the field, battling for the Union and for universal Liberty. This war should never end till the traitors who initiated it are thoroughly subdued, but they ought to be thoroughly subdued in the shortest possible time in which such a process can be effected. It is true that the signs of their dissolution are becoming more and more plain; the rebellion is upon its death-bed; but can we not make it die faster? Can we not, partly or wholly adopting Judge Howe's resolution, raise and discipline such an army of three months' men that a short spring campaign will crush out the last gasp of this monstrous revolt, and bring peace, a long, lasting peace to our troubled country? It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and if, as our Washington correspondent suggests, it is necessary to petition Congress upon the subject, let us petition with all our might. Then if our action results in the adoption of summary measures with the rebellion, let us be ready and prompt to second those measures at once.

Letter from the 28th Regiment.

Headquarters 28th Regiment Wis. VOLUNTEERS
Twin Cities, Dec. 20th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Seeing that this is a stormy day and I have not much to do, I thought I would write once more to you, to let you know that we enjoyed ourselves yesterday eating the good things that the rebels had laid away for Christmas. Christmas didn't come but once a year, and the boys say that they had a good time, and—I know that I did, for I was up all the night before, and yesterday I slept all day.

This forenoon I got a letter from some one from Clinton, stating that they wanted me to write to your paper. I am not much of a writer, so you need not expect to get much of a letter, or that friend, as he called himself.

I have been in the service now a little over sixteen months; have been in one good fight—that was the fight at Helena, last 4th of July, and I never enjoyed myself better in all of my life. The young men in Clinton that have been drafted I hope will have to come down here and help stand picket; and, if Price and Fagan make an attack on this town, that they can be here to help us. But I say this much for them that are drafted, they will be thought more of by the soldiers now in the field if they will just come up to the rack. But I think that the young ladies keep some of them at home. I am here and am going to stay and help crush out this damnable rebellion. We expect a fight here every day; we are out every morning by half past three and under arms, till the sun is up, all waiting for our rebel brethren to give us a call, and we will treat them the same way that we did at Helena. There are about 1100 troops here and I'll bet that all the rebels in Arkansas can't lick us out.

I bought me a pair of boots this morning for which I paid \$25. Boots are cheap here. Coffee is selling for \$15 per pound, sugar 75 cts., tea \$5.00 and every thing is selling at the same rate.

I remain yours truly,

BRUCE.

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can," said my breath, then I put it in a comma; and when I want a chew of tobacco, I make a paragraph."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 20th, 1861. By far the most important measure yet submitted to the Senate, is the joint resolution of Senator Howe, asking the President to call out 1,000,000 volunteers, expressly to liberate suffering Federal prisoners incarcerated in rebel prisons. To some, the propositions at first looked visionary, and Quixotic, and was likened unto the Crusade of Peter the hermit. But as editors, military men, and statesmen, have more thoroughly weighed the subject, and carefully considered it in all its bearings and results, the opinion is fast gaining popularity, that it is by far the most economical, speedy, and will prove the most effectual "rebel crushing" measure that has yet been suggested. Judge Howe is one of the most practical, far-seeing, and clear headed men in the Senate, and he has not put this gigantic proposition in motion without fully comprehending its practicability. The following extracts from public prints show how the measure is received, while to get the real enthusiasm of the people, which the press does not always represent, I append extracts of a few private letters as samples of thousands which are daily pouring in upon the Senate from all quarters of the Union. The New York Herald says: "Senator Howe has struck the right key. In a resolution to the Senate, he calls upon the Senate to bring into the field, 1,000,000 volunteers for ninety days, to carry food and freedom to every captive in the rebel prisons throughout the land, and to put this fresh force under the command of General Grant. This is the ring of the true metal. Let Congress and the President adopt such a plan, and before the Fourth of July the rebel Confederacy will be split asunder, and virtually extinguished. With half the number he proposes to raise, our soldiers could be released, the rebellion obliterated and peace restored. With Gen. Grant at the head of such a force, the rebels would be driven from the few strong holds left to them, and nothing but unconditional submission, or total destruction could await them. This is the time to deal the final blow. With half a million fresh men in the field, moving from Fortress Monroe and other points upon the rebel capital, and in conjunction with our other armies, striking the enemy at every point, Jeff. Davis and his motley crew would soon be driven into the Gulf of Mexico, and peace would become the normal condition of the nation. What a grand spectacle would this be for Europe. A nation with nearly a million men in arms, bringing out another half million for a special, and triumphant duty. The idea is good as it is suggestive. Let it be adopted by all means." The press, all over the land follows with similar views. The St. Louis Union closes an able article as follows. "The movement which Senator Howe proposes, would have important ulterior effects, besides the release of union captives. It would rouse the patriotism of the nation. The conscription would be forgotten, volunteers would come forth by tens of thousands, from all parts of the land, to join the colossal crusade. There would be boldness in the palaces of rebellion—Richmond would fall, and the Union crusaders marching through its streets southward, could sweep over the rebel States, capture Charleston by an attack in the rear, and end the war before its term of service expired."

The Chicago Tribune, commenting upon Senator Howe's proposition, says: "It is magnificent in its conception, and sweeping in its purpose. It would be effective, not only in freeing our prisoners, but in giving the final death blow to the rebellion. We have no misgivings as to the ability of the Government to raise this special force for such brief and active service, and if immediately adopted and carried out, would prove the most economical in the end."—I might add further extracts, but the above are sufficient to show the tenor of the press. Senator Howe has furnished me with the following, which are samples of many he is daily receiving. I withhold the names of the writers, as they were not intended for publication:

New York, Jan. 8, '61.

"Committee on Military Affairs—GENTLEMEN: I agree with Senator Howe, and will go for ninety days, and know of hundreds who will do the same."

Indianapolis, Jan. 9, 1861.

"To the Hon. Senator Howe:—To-day I have read your resolution as offered in the Senate, authorizing the President to call out one million of men to crush and wipe out this unnatural rebellion. For the sake of our suffering brethren, for the sake of our nation, for the sake of showing the world that we are able to sustain a republican government, for the sake of His who is mighty in wisdom and righteousness, urge your resolution. The men will be raised in ten or twenty days. Every man would shoulder his musket. I have one hundred men in my employ. We will all suspend operations, find our own arms and be off. It will save treasure, and it will save blood. It will relieve the world of suspicion of our ability to wipe out the rebellion. Please excuse a humble citizen for the attempt to suggest, but I suggest that blank petitions be printed at once and circulated in every village in the Union, petitioning Congress to the effect. I thank you for your wise suggestion."

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1861.

"Hon. Mr. Howe:—Sir: Allow me to congratulate you on your resolution relative to raising a million of men, for three months service, to relieve all our noble fellows in rebel prisons. It can be done. Only persevere. The good are with you, and humanity will bless you. Can we enlist the colored men as a part of the amount?

If so, I have some hundred of the most intelligent part to put to work, who will recruit many in a few days. May the good spirit guide you and direct you, and crown your efforts with success."

"S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Worcester, Mass., January 10th, 1861."

"Dear Sir:—Your proposition to call out

a million of men for three months, is a grand one and will certainly meet the approval of every earnest, loyal man. Put it through, and the people will back you. Until the opening of Spring, let the Government concentrate its energies on the preparation of the necessary supplies and transportation so that delay may be avoided, and every man made of direct value. Let the President issue a proclamation calling on every able-bodied man, urging the railroads and factories and all business requiring their hands to cease "pro bono publico" for the ninety days. Let us have veteran generals and colonels. Then would there be such an uprising of the people as the world never saw or dreamed of. What steps can we stay at home now take to further this object? Mass meetings, lectures, newspaper articles, petitions to Congress, and every worthy means that can create an excitement adapted to the end in view, seems to me should be done. April, May, and June will suffice to crush the rebellion with all its leaders, and we can then celebrate the 4th of July worthy of a free people."

Madison Journal.

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"Hon. Mr. Howe:—Your proposition to call out a million men to go to Richmond and release our prisoners, meets the approbation of this community. The people are tired of conducting the war on the "grist mill plans." There will be volunteers enough to take Richmond, and that assured Charleston too, if the War Department will only furnish food and ammunition for the men. Let Meade and his army take care of Lee. Let Butler have fifty thousand volunteers to attack Richmond from the southern side, and the whole treasonable thing will cave. Let the volunteers be called instantly. The rebels intend to make a desperate effort to regain Tennessee and Kentucky in the spring. Let us shake them off at once, put a stop to those expenses, hang Jeff Davis, and humble the F. F. V.'s in the dust. Let the President issue a call for a hundred thousand men to assemble at Harper's Ferry, on the 1st of February. A hundred thousand at Norfolk, at the same time, a hundred thousand at Knoxville, and two hundred thousand at Chattanooga, and the thing dies. The people want the war ended, and they can do it. There is an impression among some good men that shoddy people want the war continued. Let us end it. Your proposition is popular. Only let the President try it. Damn the rebels. We can crush them out in sixty days, if we really and honestly try it."

This is the feeling all over the country, and all that is necessary to carry the measure, is to have this feeling brought to bear upon Congress, sufficiently forcible to urge them to it. Let them be petitioned from every town, city and hamlet, in the land, and that at once. Let half a million names be sent from Wisconsin. Who will start it?

B. S.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

"I'll take the skin out of you," the eclipse said to the moon.

Thorns and briars are but discouraging bards.

It is often the case that men, for the sake of getting a living, forget to live.

If a woman is jealous of you, be sure she thinks you handsome and attractive.

Music is the only earthly balm that the imaginations of man have transferred to Heaven.

Why are the drinking saloons in Dixie like a corn-field? Ans.—Because they are generally surrounded by colonels.

When is the neuralgia in the face like the ancient money-changers? Ans.—When it is seated in the temple.

Why should Job have been considered wealthy man? Ans.—Because he had so many acres.

There are persons who would show their liberality to a starving man by sending him a costly toothpick instead of bread.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his late lectures, says that the Esquimaux are afraid to die on a windy day, lest their souls might blow away.

Riches are no evidence of personal worth. The Colchian man had a fleece of gold, but he was probably very mean indeed.

In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an operetta; in Germany, a melodrama; in America, a business affair.

The Chicago Tribune, commenting upon Senator Howe's proposition, says: "It is magnificent in its conception, and sweeping in its purpose. It would be effective, not only in freeing our prisoners, but in giving the final death blow to the rebellion. We have no misgivings as to the ability of the Government to raise this special force for such brief and active service, and if immediately adopted and carried out, would prove the most economical in the end."—I might add further extracts, but the above are sufficient to show the tenor of the press. Senator Howe has furnished me with the following, which are samples of many he is daily receiving. I withhold the names of the writers, as they were not intended for publication:

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

Judge Howe's Resolution.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of Senator Howe's plan of releasing our prisoners at Richmond, or rather of the plan which his resolution suggests, none can doubt the sincerity and patriotism which dictated such a resolution, or ignore the obligation which rests upon every lover of his country and of humanity to give it a thoughtful consideration. What is the emergency that presses itself upon us so urgently, and demands such prompt and peremptory action? It is no less than this: that thousands of our fellow countrymen, of our neighbors, of our brothers, are confined at Richmond in loathsome prisons, crowded together in quarters that cannot but generate disease, kept upon food that a well bred dog would refuse in disgust, with scarcely enough of that to keep soul and body together, and even this hard fare aggravated in many cases by the most brutal treatment from the demons that eat as keepers over these unfortunate beings. A man's blood that will not boil when he thinks of these outrages is made of the wrong material. One in his right mind can scarcely be sure over such a subject. It seems almost unpardonable to reason upon it. We are prompted to do so in almighty power; to take upon ourselves omnipotence, and speedily avenge their cruel wrongs. And yet this is not the way that God carries on the economy of the creation. He makes a most intelligent yet often indirect use of means to accomplish the greatest of purposes. So should we, even under such pressing incentives, where deliberation seems almost criminal, so act that we shall not bring upon ourselves and those we would benefit, the bitter consequences of unthinking rashness. If we could raise a million of men to-morrow; arm, equip and ration them to start at once for Richmond, it would take a month of to-morrows to discipline them that it would be prudent or safe to send them on so dangerous and difficult an errand. And it may be safe to predict that before such an army could be properly disciplined, the urgent necessity for it for this specific purpose will have passed by.

But suppose Gen. Butler has to-day, as he may have done, effected a full and satisfactory exchange of our prisoners, does that end the war, or expiate on the part of our enemies the punishment their barbarity so richly merit? They are still persistently in arms against the government, and their past inhumanities call for vengeance upon their heads. To temporize with them is wicked, and wickedly cruel to the brave boys now in the field, battling for the Union and for universal Liberty. This war should never end till the traitors who initiated it are thoroughly subdued, but they ought to be thoroughly subdued in the shortest possible time in which such a process can be effected. It is true that the signs of their dissolution are becoming more and more plain; the rebellion is upon its death-bed; but can we not make it die faster? Can we not, partly or wholly adopting Judge Howe's resolution, raise and discipline such an army of three months' men that a short spring campaign will crush out the last gasp of this monstrous revolt, and bring peace, a long, lasting peace to our troubled country? It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and if, as our Washington correspondent suggests, it is necessary to petition Congress upon the subject, let us petition with all our might. Then if our action results in the adoption of summary measures with the rebellion, let us be ready and prompt to second those measures at once.

Letter from the 28th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 28TH REGIMENT WIS. VOLUNTEERS,
FORT MCFARLAIN, ARKANSAS, Dec. 29th, 1863.

MRS. EDITORS.—Seeing that this is a stormy day and I have not much to do, I thought I would write once more to you, to let you know that we enjoyed ourselves yesterday eating the good things that the rebels had laid aside for Christmas. Christmas didn't come but once a year, and the boys say that they had a good time, and—I know that did, for I was up all the night before, and yesterday I slept all day.

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By far the most important measure yet submitted to the Senate, is the joint resolution of Senator Howe, asking the President to call out 1,000,000 volunteers, expressly to liberate suffering Federal prisoners incarcerated in rebel prisons. To some, the propositions at first looked visionary, and Quixotic, and was likened unto the Crusade of Friar the hermit. But as editors, military men, and statesmen, have more thoroughly weighed the subject, and carefully considered it in all its bearings and results, the opinion is fast gaining popularity, that it is by far the most economical, speedy, and will prove the most effectual "rebel crushing" measure that has yet been suggested. Judge Howe is one of the most practical, far-seeing, and clear headed men in the Senate, and he has not put this gigantic proposition in motion without fully comprehending its practicability. The following extracts from public prints show how the measure is received, while to get the real enthusiasm of the people, which the press does not always represent, I append extracts of a few private letters at samples of thousands which are daily pouring in upon the Senate from all quarters of the Union. The New York Herald says: "Senator Howe has struck the right key. In a resolution to the Senate, he calls upon the Senate to bring into the field, 1,000,000 volunteers for ninety days, to carry food and freedom to every captive in the rebel prisons, and to put this fresh force under the command of General Grant. This is the ring of the true metal. Let Congress and the President adopt such a plan, and before the Fourth of July the rebel Confederacy will be split asunder, and virtually extinguished. With half the number he proposes to raise, our soldiers could be released, the rebellion obliterated and peace restored. With Gen. Grant at the head of such a force, the rebels would be driven from the few strong holds left to them, and nothing but unconditional submission, or total destruction could await them. This is the time to deal the final blow. With half a million fresh men in the field, moving from Fortress Monroe and other points upon the rebel capital, and in conjunction with our other armies, striking the enemy at every point, Jeff Davis and his motley crew would soon be driven into the Gulf of Mexico, and peace would become the normal condition of the nation. What a grand spectacle would this be for Europe. A nation with nearly a million men in arms, bringing out another half million for a special, and triumphant duty. The idea is as good as it is suggestive. Let it be adopted by all means." The press, all over the land follows with similar views. The St. Louis Union closes an able article as follows: "The movement which Senator Howe proposes, would have important ulterior effects, besides the release of union captives. It would rouse the patriotism of the nation. The conscription would be forgotten, volunteers would come forth by tens of thousands, from all parts of the land, to join the colossal crusade. There would be palaces in the palaces of rebellion.—Richmond would fall, and the Union crusaders marching through its streets southward, could sweep over the rebel States, capture Charleston by an attack in the rear, and end the war before its term of service expired."

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—In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melodrama; in America, a business affair.

—A French gentleman, who was caressing a dog one day, remarked, "I love de dogs, de cats, de sheep, de pigs, in short everything is beastly."

—Husband!—"My dear, it's impossible, I can't afford to go to you for Sarafoga this year, owing to the tightness of the money market."

—Wife—"Can't afford it! Why don't you burn your store down after having effected a heavy insurance, or become bankrupt and make your fortune at once. You'd be able to afford it then."

—In a country church-yard we find this epitaph: "Here lies the body of John Robinson, and Ruth his wife," and underneath this text—"The warfare is accomplished."

—A Chinese boy who was learning English, coming across in his Testament, "We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced," rendered it thus: "We have toot, toot to you—what's the matter you no jump?"

—Some people, said a red-nosed individual, haranguing three or four bystanders, "waste their money in charity, others squander theirs in supporting wives and families; but as for me I save mine to buy spirits."

—AN ICE SOFA.—Somebody in Bangor, Me., has made an ice sofa and presented it to the Mayor. The Whig says it is formed of solid, clear blue ice and is embellished with numerous fine pictures frozen in upon the back. A nice sofa to sit on with the mercury at zero.

—It is a common trick of one of the principal American conjurors to make his wife suddenly disappear from the eyes of the spectators. If he could teach to other husbands this trick of making wives vanish, he would have a fair opening for a fortune.

—A RUMOR.—It is currently reported that "Pump" Carpenter of the "Patriot" has drawn Statuary under both the House and Senate resolutions, besides stamping under a resolution of the latter body, taking the oath required under such resolution. He is the same man who has much to say about Shoddy contracts. Has this small "steal" any connection with "the logic of history?"—Madison Journal.

—U. S. SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
WOBURN, Mass., January 10th, 1864.

"Dear Sir:—Your proposition to call out

the colored men as a part of the amount?"

If so, I have some hundred of the most intelligent part in a few days. May the Good spirit guide you and direct you, and crown your efforts with success."

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—U. S. SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
WOBURN, Mass., January 10th, 1864.

"Dear Sir:—Your proposition to call out

the colored men as a part of the

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY DEMP & GRAY,
GRIAL AND PROUD, DEALERS.
JANEVILLE, January 24th, 1861.
We make up prices, as follows:
WEAT—Extra milling spring \$1.05⁰⁰; ship-
ping grades \$1.00.
EVE—Quint for 60 pounds.
GATES—Quint all kinds.
BARLEY—Choice samples \$1.25⁰⁰ for 20 pounds;
common to fair quality \$1.05⁰⁰.
CORN—Old Shelled, for 60 pounds, 80¢; new do 72¢.
SUGAR—do 60¢ per 72 pound.
72 pounds.
TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand at \$2.00⁰⁰ per
45 pounds.
DRESSED HOGS—Hungs at \$1.50⁰⁰ per 100 lb
for light to extra heavy.
DRESSED HOGS—Less active at \$0.75⁰⁰ per 100 lb
for heavy, and 15.00⁰⁰ per 50 for light.
BEANS—Prime white \$2.00⁰⁰; mixed lots \$1.25⁰⁰
175.
POTATOES—Choice Nethanock and Pease Blows
45⁰⁰ per common 50⁰⁰.
BUTTER—More plenty at 18⁰⁰ per lb.
EGGS—Scores at 15⁰⁰ per dozen.
POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 65⁰⁰ each. Chickens 65⁰⁰
per pound.
HIDES—Green 7⁰⁰—dry 12⁰⁰.
SHIP PLTS.—Hangs from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.
FLOUR—Spring at \$2.25 per hundred.
WOOL—Itangs at 65⁰⁰ per 1/2 lb for unwashed.
TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf 75⁰⁰.

New York Market.

New York, January 25th, 1861.
WHEAT—1⁰⁰ better, at \$1.95⁰⁰ per Chicago
spring \$1.50⁰⁰ for Milwaukee club; \$1.00⁰⁰ per
winter red.

CORN—Heavy. Offered at \$1.20. No buyers.

GATES—Firm at 90⁰⁰ per cwt.

PORK—Dull and low, at \$17.50 for meat; \$19.50⁰⁰

\$15.75 for old; \$20 for new.

STOCKS—Irregular, with fair business. Money ac-
tive at 7. Sterling quiet at 73¹/₂. Gold 73¹/₂.

Treasury at 7.

MACHINISTS.

ROCK RIVER

IRON WORKS!

THRESHING MACHINES!

Many Valuable Improvements.

BEST OF MATERIAL!

AND

BEST WORKMANSHIP!

FULLY WARRANTED!!!

Call and See Them

OR

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

TO

HARRIS, GUILD & ANGELL,

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

45⁰⁰

AFTON EXPRESS — PASSENGERS

FOR DEPT., ROCKTON, ROXIE, BELVIDERE, AND

NEW ORLEANS, AND OTHER PLACES.

DO NOT PAY FARES BY THIS ROUTE.

AND COME TO AFTON WITH TRAINS FOR ALL said points.

Also Leave Afton for Janesville at 3 p.m., on the arrival

of trains from Chicago.

J. E. POWERS, Proprietor,

Office of the Hyatt and Myers House.

Janesville, May 15th, 1861.

SEAVEY'S Heating Furnaces.

For Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We invite the attention of the public to our

Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal.

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed

than any other in the market, as one fire will heat all

winter without rekindling. Every furnace warranted

to give satisfaction or money refunded. The best

of references given.

SEAVEY & CO.,

No. 103 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Call and See Them

Or

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

TO

HARRIS, GUILD & ANGELL,

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

45⁰⁰

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and

soft, without the trouble of putting it together. Try

it. For sale at the Sign of the Golden Moan, Main

Street, [upstairs] C. E. CONNELL.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE and

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber, wishing to go to Idaho next spring,

offers his farm for sale, containing 50 acres, good house,

and garden, and an apple tree for 20 years old,

and can have a residence by this route in 6 weeks a

and connect at Afton with trains for all said points.

Also leave Afton for Janesville at 3 p.m., on the arrival

of trains from Chicago.

J. E. POWERS, Proprietor,

Office of the Hyatt and Myers House.

Janesville, May 15th, 1861.

BOARD—for a Lady and Gentleman.

A Lady and Gentleman, or two single Gentlemen,

can be accommodated with board at the corner of Jack-

son and Pleasant streets. Room large and comfo-

rable, with persons occupying them will be ready to

turn them over to you.

J. N. JAMES, Clerk of Board.

Janesville, Jan. 20th, 1861.

NORTON B. ROYCE.

Call and See Them

Or

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

TO

HARRIS, GUILD & ANGELL,

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

45⁰⁰

MONEY TO LOAN—On Farming

Lands. Apply to JOHN WINANS,

At my Law, Janesville, Wis.

or my Central Bank.

45⁰⁰

MOTION—All under \$25, cash.

All over \$25, a credit

interest—with approved paper.

J. S. KELLOGG,

Janesville, Jan. 20th, 1861.

J. S. KELLOGG.

Call and See Them

Or

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

TO

HARRIS, GUILD & ANGELL,

Janesville, - - - Wisconsin.

45⁰⁰

METALLIC BURIAL CASES

well made of coffin of all sizes, and trimmed in every

style of style.

They will sell at the lowest price, notwithstanding

any recent rise of materials, later, &c.

Among our numerous articles we can only mention:

SOFAS, TEA-TABLES, EASY, ROCKING, SOFA,

CANE, ELAH, AND COMMON CHAIRS, LIN-

CHER, CARD, EXTENSION, DINING AND

BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUX,

OR BEDSTEADS.

MAINTLES.

LOOKING GLASSES IN Rose-

wood, Oak—Mahogany, and Glass frames, LOOK-

NO GLASSLESS GLASS, FEATHERS & PILLOWS.

N. B.—We keep constantly on hand a full supply of

SELLING OFF AT

REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

Union Clothing House!

In order to make room for a large supply of

SPRING GOODS!

I will close out my remaining Winter Stock

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!

All who are in want of

CLOTHING!

Will save money by calling at the UNION CLOTHING

HOUSE, where they will find a very large assortment

OF COATS!

At prices to suit the times. Also

Business Coats,

Dress Coats,

Pants and Vests,

Gloves and Mittens,

Gents' Negligee and

Traveling Shirts,

Merino Shirts, and

Drawers,

Cravats, Ties, Collars, &c., &c.,

which will be sold lower than ever.

MR. SAM. T. RANDOLPH

Has now come to his friends that he is to be found at

the Union Clothing House, where he will be happy

to wait upon all who will favor him with a call, and

answer them at the same time that he is enabled to

sell goods at prices which will satisfy all.

J. H. HERNSTADT.

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE OYSTER SEASON

HAS NOW ARRIVED!

And with it ELLIS & BRO., on Main Street

opposite the American House, have arrived a fresh

ass

COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE ALBERTY, BY BEMF & GRAY,
GROCERY AND PRODUCE DEALERS.
JANESVILLE, January 25th, 1864.

We make up prices as follows:

- WHEAT—Sacks, milling spring \$1.00 per bushel;
- WHEAT—Flour 50¢ per bushel.
- RICE—Quintals at 50¢ per bushel.
- OATS—Bushel at 50¢ per bushel.
- BARLEY—Choice samples \$1.20 per bushel for 60 pounds; common to fair quality \$1.00.
- CORN—Old Shelled, for 60 pounds, 50¢; new do. 75¢. We also gland per bushel.
- PEAS—In good demand at \$2.00 per bushel for 40 pounds.
- DRESSED HOGS—Range at \$2.50 per pound; \$1.00 lb. for light to extra heavy.
- DRESSED HOGS—Loin active at \$0.75 per pound; \$0.50 lb. for heavy, and \$0.30 lb. for light.
- BEANS—Prime white \$2.00 per bushel; mixed lot \$1.25 per bushel.
- POTATOES—Choice Newbnucks and Peach Blows \$0.30 per bushel.
- BUTTER—New plenty at 18¢ per pound.
- Eggs—Sacks at 18¢ per dozen.
- POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 60¢ each. Chickens 5¢ per pound.
- HIDES—Green \$1.50; dry 12¢ each.
- SHEEP HIDES—Ranges from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.
- FLOUR—Spring at retail \$2.75 per hundred.
- WOOL—Ranges at 65¢ per pound.
- TOBACCO—Palm to prime leaf 7¢ each.

New York Market.

New York, January 26th, 1864.

WHEAT—100 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel for Chicago spring; \$1.25 per bushel for Milwaukee club; \$1.80 per bushel red.

CORN—Heavy, offered at \$1.20. No buyers.

OATS—Farm at 90¢ per dozen.

PORK—Dull and lower, at \$1.50 per bushel; \$1.80 per bushel.

STOCKS—Frequent, with fair business. Money active at 7. Sterling quiet at 73@73½. Gold 67½.

Treasury at 73.

MACHINISTS.

ROCK RIVER

IRON WORKS!

THRESHING MACHINES!

Many Valuable Improvements.

BEST OF MATERIAL!

BEST WORKMANSHIP!

FULLY WARRANTED!!!

Call and See Them

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

HARRIS, GUILD & ANGELL,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

ATON EXPRESS—PASSENGERS

FOR Beloit, Rockton, Rosco, Belvidere and

Chicago, on the Galena and Union River road, can leave Janesville by 10 A.M., and

arrive at Beloit at 1 P.M., and return at

4 P.M. After for Janesville at 8 P.M., on the arrival

of trains from Chicago.

J. P. POWERS, Proprietor.

At the Uptown and Mayes Hotel,

Janesville, May 1st, 1864.

myself.

REMOVAL!

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE,

moved to the store opposite Myers Block, two doors west of the Post Office, where there may be found a good assortment of

Pianos, Melodions and Harmonicons

Books, also all the latest popular publications of

SHEET MUSIC

including a very great variety of Patriotic Songs.

Also a large assortment of

Musical Merchandise and Instruction

Books,

for every instrument now in use. We have also

BOOTHMAN'S PIANO FORTÉ TURNING SCALE,

turning Piano or Melodeon, in every tone.

Any person who wants to buy a piano, or

any instrument with these terms, is welcome to

come and see us.

W. D. WILSON, Owner.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE and

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber, wishing to go to Lake next spring, offers one farm for sale, containing 50 acres, good house, barn and granary, and all plow ready for spring crops. I will sell for \$10 an acre and throw in \$100 worth of farming tools. The farm is well situated, and about three miles from town, so as to be easily accessible. Apply to Mr. Norton, 106 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

GLEN BUTLER in New Orleans!

The Great Book of the Season, just received

and for sale at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

CONCENTRATED LYE.

An article that makes beautiful soap, both hard and soft, without the trouble of purifying it.

For sale at the Sutler's General Store, Main Street, Norton, Ill.

M. COLELLAN

Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed than any other in the market. They burn coal, hard and soft, without reducing. Every furnace will burn coal or coke, and will burn either soft or hard coal. The best for the market. Address to our agent, Norton, Ill.

SEAVEY & CO.

SEAVEY'S Heating Furnaces.

For dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.

We invite the attention of the public to our

Heating Furnaces for Hard & Soft Coal

These Furnaces take less fuel and are easier managed than any other in the market. They burn coal, hard and soft, without reducing. Every furnace will burn coal or coke, and will burn either soft or hard coal. The best for the market. Address to our agent, Norton, Ill.

J. P. POWERS, Proprietor.

At the Uptown and Mayes Hotel,

Janesville, May 1st, 1864.

myself.

BOARD—For a Lady and Gentleman.

A Lady and Gentleman, respectively, will be accommodated with board in the corner of Junc-

tion and Pleasant streets. Rooms large and comfortable, but persons occupying them will be expected to furnish them.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

JAMES, Clerk of Board.

NORTON B. ROYCE.

A BOARD—For a Lady and Gentleman.

A Lady and Gentleman, respectively, will be accommo-

dated with board in the corner of Junc-

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furnish them.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of

the original now on file in this office.

JAMES, Clerk of Board.

JANESVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1864.

JOHN WINANS.

MONY TO LOAN—On Farming

Lands. Apply to JOHN WINANS,

Atty at Law, Janesville, Wis.

Office under the Central Bank.

myself.

METALLIC BURIAL CASES

all sizes, and of all kinds, hand-painted in every

style.

Work ordered and repairing done on short notice

in the best manner. As we have had 15 years ex-

perience in manufacturing furniture, we are sure

that we can manufacture a coffin to your satisfaction.

For further information, apply to Mr. T. E. KELLOGG.

500 N. State Street, Rock County, Wis.

January 19th, 1864.

J. S. KELLOGG.

AN AUCTION—Three miles north of

Sherrill, in the town of La Prairie, the subse-

quent will offer for sale, on Thursday, the 29th of Janu-

ary, 1864, one or more lots of land, 40 acres of

land, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of land, 10 acres of

land, and a large quantity of lumber.

TERMS—All under \$50 cash. All over \$50, a credit

will be given of nine months—three months without

interest, and three months after.

J. S. KELLOGG.

JANESVILLE, Jan. 20th, 1864.

J. S. KELLOGG.

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J. S. KELLOGG.

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